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DELINQUENCY IN MINNEAPOLIS. ABSTRACTED FROM A PROPOSAL....

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PUB DATE APR 64

EDRS PRICE MF-$0.25 HC-$2.20 53P.

DESCRIPTORS- *CITY DEMOGRAPHY, *YOUTH PROGRAMS, *DELINQUENTS, *DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS, PROGRAM PROPOSALS, DELINQUENT IDENTIFICATION, CRIME, ADULTS, COMPARATIVE STATISTICS, AGE GROUPS, MALES, FEMALES, CENSUS FIGURES, TABLES (DATA), CHARTS, MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

THIS CHAPTER OF A PROPOSAL FOR A YOUTH DEMONSTRATION PROJECT DISCUSSES DELINQUENCY IN MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA. ADULT CRIME IN BOTH THE CITY AND THE STATE ARE BRIEFLY REVIEWED. INFORMATION ABOUT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN MINNEAPOLIS IS PRESENTED UNDER THE RUBRICS OF (1) DEFINITIONS AND INDEXES OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, (2) HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE, (3) COMPARISONS WITH OTHER CITIES, AND (4) EXTENT OF THE PROBLEM. ALSO INCLUDED ARE DATA ON AGE AND SEX OF DELINQUENTS, TYPE OF OFFENSE, AND LOCATION OF INCIDENCE. DELINQUENCY IN THE TWO PROPOSED PROJECT TARGET AREAS IS SEPARATELY DESCRIBED. CENSUS TRACT MAPS AND VARIOUS TABLES AND CHARTS ARE INCLUDED. (NH)

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DELINQUENCY IN MINNEAPOLIS

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YOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

ABSTRACTED FROM A PROPOSAL FOR A
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT DEMONSTRATION PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE
PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND YOUTH CRIME
BY
THE COMMUNITY HEALTH AND WELFARE COUNCIL OF HENNEPIN COUNTY, INC.
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UD005 106

APRIL 1964

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CHAPTER II -- DELINQUENCY IN MINNEAPOLIS

SUMMARY OF THE CHAPTER

This chapter discusses delinquency in the City of Minneapolis. A brief overview of adult crime in the State and the City are given. The overview is followed by a definition of terms and a discussion of the delinquency indices used. Delinquency in the City of Minneapolis is then discussed. This discussion focuses on the extent of the problem, age, and sex distribution and types of offense by age and sex of offender. An analysis of the location of high delinquency areas within the City leads to a description of delinquency within the two experimental Target Areas chosen by the YDP for the Demonstration Project. Finally, a comment is made about implications for the future.

The citizens of Minneapolis and Minnesota are generally law abiding. In particular, there are relatively few violent crimes against persons. In Minneapolis, the delinquency rate has been stable - even dropping a bit - over the last few years. In spite of this, the number of delinquents has increased due to the burgeoning youth population. This trend is expected to continue.

Those areas surrounding the business district have had high delinquency rates for at least the last two decades. Girls living in these areas have particularly high rates compared to the rest of the City. They also tend to repeat more frequently.

Boys and girls from these downtown areas have delinquency rates twice as high as the City average. The population in the delinquency age bracket is expected to increase 83% in these areas by 1970.

CHAPTER II -- DELINQUENCY IN MINNESOTA

CRIME IN THE STATE OF MINNESOTA

In order to view delinquency in Minneapolis with some perspective, a few words about crime in the city and the state seem appropriate. Minnesotans, typically, are law-abiding people. Crime rates are much lower than in the rest of the nation. An inspection of the F.B.I. Uniform Crime Reports for the last few years shows that Minnesota has consistently ranked far below the nation's average for all types of crime. (9)

For some criminal activities the national rate is ten times higher than the Minnesota rate. The biggest differences between the state and the U.S. are in the violent crimes; the crimes against persons. Over the ten-year period, 1952-1961, the national rate for murder was almost five times higher than the rate for Minnesota. Aggravated assault was nine times higher. Forcible rape, reported since 1959, has run between three and four times higher. Thus, if the reporting system may be presumed to be a reasonable reflection of actual crime, it is obvious that Minnesota is a non-violent state compared to the U.S. as a whole.

Crimes against property in Minnesota are also in relatively low proportions--but the differences between state and nation are less. Burglary, larceny and auto theft rates have averaged 20% to 30% higher for the nation over the ten-year period. Robbery was twice as high.

Juvenile crime in Minnesota also appears to operate at a lower level although comparative data are not available. However, commitments of juveniles are increasing rapidly. From 1950 to 1962 the

number of juvenile commitments increased 97%. Meanwhile the comparable juvenile population increased only 50%. (7)

In 1962, over 15,000 juveniles were arrested throughout the state. Twenty-eight percent of all arrests were juveniles--age seventeen and under. (5)

On the average day, during the 1962-63 fiscal year, 773 of our youth under age 18 were confined to the correctional institutions of the state. (6)

CRIME IN MINNEAPOLIS

Crime in the city of Minneapolis shows much the same picture as throughout the state. Compared to the rest of the country, Minneapolis has relatively fewer crimes against persons. However, property crimes hold a higher position in the city. The F.B.I. crime index for auto theft and burglary is higher for the Minneapolis-St. Paul area than for the average of all metropolitan areas throughout the country. (See TABLE II-1). All other offenses have lower rates in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area.

In 1962, there were 17,317 offenses known to police in Minneapolis. Forty percent of these offenses were larcenies under $50. Only 325 offenses were crimes against persons (murder, non-negligent manslaughter, aggravated assault and forcible rape). This is less than 2% of all offenses. Larceny ($50 and over) accounted for 14% of all offenses; auto theft 13%, burglary 27% and robbery--about 4%. (See TABLE II-2).

TABLE II-2 also shows how the city of Minneapolis compares to 52 other cities on the various types of crime. All these cities have

over 250,000 population. Minneapolis ranks 25th in population. It also ranks 25th in larcenies under $50. It ranks 44th on murder--thus the city ranks far below where it might be expected to rank on the basis of population alone. The number of murders committed is far fewer than expected. All crimes against persons rank below expectations. Manslaughter ranks 43rd out of the 53 cities, assault 38th and rape 32nd. On the other hand, all property crimes rank at least as high as expected. Burglary, robbery, larceny and auto theft all rank between 19th and 25th. In sum, it appears that property crimes in Minneapolis rank slightly above other cities whereas crimes against persons rank far below other cities.

Much of the crime in the city of Minneapolis is reputed to take place in the Near North community. (See CHAPTER III, Relation of Target Areas to Other Boundaries). Recently, a citizen's committee was formed to "....try to make the neighborhood a safe, good place to live...." The Northside Committee for Community Action presented thirty-one recommendations for decreasing crime and vice to a mass public meeting held in Phyllis Wheatley Community Center, Inc. The Mayor and other public officials attended. A newspaper article dramatically sums up the conditions which led to the formation of the citizen's committee.

" NIGHT AND CRIME: THAT'S NORTHSIDE

by Don Herring

By day, it is a bright sunny corner of the city. Its children go to school, its housewives hang out the wash and chat over the back fence, and its breadwinners head out to all directions of the metropolitan area to operate a lathe in a machine shop, clerk in a local store, man a desk in a downtown office building, or teach a class of college students.

" Its business districts hum with activity, dispensing to its patrons everything from the weekly grocery order to a new automobile to a new home. Its industrial plants turn out pickles

"and printing, meat and metalwork, surgical supplies and scrap-iron.

" In short, it appears to be exactly what it is--a community-within-a-community...a community with its own personality, standards and contributions to the common goal.

" That is by day.

" By night, it takes on a different personality--one at the opposite end of the spectrum from its daytime face. It too is a community-within-a-community. It too has its business districts and its industrial plants. It too has its inhabitants who go about their daily routine.

" But it is the other side of the coin. Its business dispenses bootleg liquor and narcotics. Its industrial plants turn out prostitutes, gambling houses and violence. Its inhabitants are the scum of humanity who earn their living from the weaknesses and miseries of others.

" The description could fit many localities--the south side of Chicago, the Latin Quarter of New Orleans, the west end of New York. But it is not one of these.

" Unhappily, the description is of the existing conditions in parts of North Minneapolis--conditions that could spread like a cancer to other areas of the Northside if left to run unchecked.

" The last few years have shown a definite upsurge of crime on the Northside. It is not something that has taken place overnight. It has climbed slowly, but constantly. And it shows no sign of halting, or even receding.

" Examples, all of which took place on the Northside within the last eight months:

" SUSPECTED PROSTITUTION in two houses near 12th and Knox Ave. N....Narcotics arrest in a house near 12th and Emerson Ave. N., reported by a woman who had been prostituting for the suspect because she was afraid of him...More suspected houses of prostitution, reported near 11th and James Ave. N. and 14th and Fremont Ave. N.

" TWO ASSAULTS by a con man at a house near 13th and Logan Ave. N., one with fists and a knife, the other with a broken bottle...Reported bootleg business on 11th Ave. N., turned in by a patron who was relieved of $40 while unconscious after drinking a pint of bootleg wine...Complaint of a gambling house near 13th and Lyndale Ave. N., reported by a wife whose husband lost his paycheck in one of the sessions.

" A FULL-SCALE RAID on a gambling house near 11th and Emerson Ave. N., which netted police 16 adult men, three women and one 17-year-old boy...Another gambling house complaint, this one at a house near 13th and Fremont...A previously-convicted bootlegger back in business near 13th and Lyndale Ave. N., and doing a land-office business on Sunday mornings...More gambling, near 11th and Girard Ave. N., first investigated because a man with a knife was reported wandering in the area.

" A TIPPLING HOUSE near 11th and Emerson, reported by a 20-year-old girl who was severely beaten because she would not become a prostitute in the employ of one of the patrons...A killing following a drunken domestic disturbance near 8th and Irving Ave. N., committed in front of two police officers who were investigating the fight...A knifing near 12th and Bryant Ave. N. by a women who claimed she was defending herself from a drunken boarder.

" SHOOTING NEAR 11th and Emerson Ave. N...Knifing near 10th and Logan Ave. N., with one of the witnesses later found to have a marijuana cigarette tucked in the top of her nylon stocking... Shooting near 8th and Fremont involving two women, followed by an assault with an iron pipe by a third woman...Man arrested near 10th and Fremont and charged with receiving the earnings of a prostitute.

" These incidences are a sampling of what is occurring daily in North Minneapolis.

" Northside police are painfully aware of the situation. They are constantly attempting to check the increase in the crime rate with the facilities they have.

" In most cases, however, they are limited to investigating the crimes after they are committed rather than stopping them before they occur. They cannot arrest persons merely on an officer's hunch, even if the persons have long police records and are suspected of being back in business at the old stand. The courts have taken a dim view of arrests made without positive proof and "due cause."

" On-the-street patrolmen oftentimes are not equipped to handle such problems as gambling, narcotics and prostitution. These are handled by specially-trained squads of officers headquartered downtown, such as the Morals Squad.

" More of these specialized officers have been requested for the Northside, but none have been detailed here to date.

" There is evidence that the narcotics-peddlers have, in the past, infiltrated Northside schools. One such peddler, who was denounced by a federal judge during sentencing as "the

"most despicable man I have ever seen", used this method:

> Marijuana cigarettes were given to the youngsters free--free, that is, until they became addicted to it. Then they were charged exorbitant rates, amounts beyond the range of the average high school student's budget.
>
> Some who couldn't pay were forced into recruiting other students for the peddler in order to get a discount on narcotics for themselves. For others who couldn't afford it, it was only a small step to muggings, break-ins, or prostitution. It not only ruined their health but their future as well.

" The reasons for the presence of these elements on the Northside are many and complex. Many of the persons consistently involved in the illegal operations are transients from the South who drifted north for economic reasons. Unable to find work here, and in many cases not looking very hard, they turned to the well-known way for making a fast buck, all of them illegal.

" Redevelopment projects have indirectly brought them to the Northside. When slum areas such as the Gateway were redeveloped, its occupants filtered to the next outlying ring of the city...in this case, the lower Northside. As these areas are improved, the slum-dwellers are pushed out to the succeeding ring, so the slum population is slowly moved northward.

" At present, most of the illegal activities are centered in the area around 11th and Emerson Ave. N., known in police circles as Goodbread Alley. This, however, is part of the Grant Renewal plan, which is awaiting approval by the federal government.

" Under the Grant plan, about 97 percent of the structures (including all those around Goodbread Alley) will be razed by bulldozers to make way for modern improvements and residential structures.

" When this is accomplished, the blight will likely be shifted a few blocks northward if past patterns hold up. Along with the blight will move the crime, and the night creatures who thrive on it.

" By day, however, the Northside is a bright, sunny corner of the city.

" For now..."

SOURCE: North Minneapolis Post, May 9, 1963.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN MINNEAPOLIS

A Few Brief Definitions

In order to communicate our statement of the delinquency problem in Minneapolis as clearly as possible a few brief definitions seem advisable. We wish to emphasize that these definitions will not always agree with the common use of the terms. They are operational definitions. These terms are established so that the reader may know precisely what we mean when we refer to them. Whether he agrees with our meaning or not is another question.

ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT: A youth, under 18 who is declared delinquent by the juvenile court. By Minnesota State Juvenile Code, (1959), a delinquent child means a child:

(a) Who has violated any state or local law or ordinance, except as provided in section 30, subdivision 1;

(b) Who has violated a federal law or a law of another state and whose case has been referred to the juvenile court; or

(c) Who is habitually truant from school; or

(d) Who is uncontrolled by his parent, guardian, or other custodian by reason of being wayward or habitually disobedient; or

(e) Who habitually deports himself in a manner that is injurious or dangerous to himself or others.

COURT INTAKE: The initial referral to juvenile court services. Intake proceedings then determine if the youth should be referred for court proceedings or whether some other disposition should be made. Typically, 55% to 65% of all youth who are handled by

Intake are referred to Juvenile Court.

CRIME: Any offense mentioned under adjudicated delinquent. These juvenile offenses are called crimes, for discussion purposes, even though some of them are not pertinent to adult crime.

CRIME PREVENTION BUREAU: The division of the Minneapolis Police Department which has the major responsibility for handling offenses by youth, aged 17 and under, and offenses by adults which involve youth.

DELINQUENCY AGES OR PRIME DELINQUENCY AGES: The ages 10 through 17, Delinquency rates are computed using these ages for the base population. In practice, however, about 4% of all Crime Prevention Bureau contacts are with children under age 10.

JUVENILE DELINQUENT: For our purposes. A youth, aged 17 or under, who is officially reported as a police contact or who goes through court intake proceedings. Same as an official delinquent but not comparable to true delinquent.

OFFICIAL DELINQUENT: A youth, under 18, who is reported as a police contact or who goes through court intake proceedings.

POLICE CONTACT: Any apprehension of a youth, under 18, by police which results in the youth being reported on police records. This definition does not include the many police contacts which result in reprimand and release or other on-the-spot dispositions.

TRUE DELINQUENT: A youth, under 18, who commits a serious offense or series of offenses which would result in arrest and/or court

action if he or she were apprehended.

Comment on Use of the Term "Delinquency"

Our use of the term "delinquency has been and will be, with noted exceptions, in reference to official delinquency. Delinquency, in this sense, is defined by a recorded police contact or a court appearance. Typically in Minneapolis, the record keeping on these operations emphasizes the ages 10 through 17. Offenses by persons aged 18 or over are treated as adult offenses.

It is probably necessary to comment on the now somewhat hoary distinction between official and true delinquency. Obviously official definitions are insufficient to account for all or even most delinquency. Most delinquent acts are probably never even reported. Bias has frequently been suggested as a factor contributing to official delinquency. "Bias" in arresting procedures has frequently been suggested as contributing to misleading statistics. There are many types of bias that could operate--bias against arresting girls, bias against minority groups, bias against the poor. Our evidence on these forms of bias in Minneapolis is scant. Two bits of evidence are available. First, for the Crime Prevention Bureau contacts reported in this Chapter, there was a bias built into the reporting procedure which could have had a tendency to inflate, artificially, the delinquency rates in the poorer sections of the city. Some cases of parental neglect are included in the statistics. Since a disproportionate share of neglect cases are reported in the poorer areas and since these children are not being reported for offenses they have committed, the figures are misleading. However, this error is extremely small and would

have little effect on the rates. The number of such cases is estimated at about 1% of the total contacts each year. Recently, this procedure has been modified so that even this small bias has been eliminated.

It should be clear that our use of the term "bias" is not synonymous with the term "prejudice." For example, the bias of the reporting procedures just mentioned in no way suggests prejudice on the part of the officers. Our second bit of evidence, however, does bear on the problem of prejudicial treatment by police. Results of a door-to-door survey of one Northside census tract suggests that Negro residents <u>of that tract</u> do <u>not</u> feel that most police act unfairly toward minority groups. This information is scanty and needs to be followed up by more refined methods, but the results are not in the expected direction. (11)

Granted that <u>official</u> statistics do not tell the whole story, what is our rationale for using them? There are several reasons. First, we have assumed that youth who are <u>official delinquents</u> have a higher probability of being <u>true delinquents</u> than youth who are not <u>official delinquents</u>. Or, to put it another way, we assume that the probabilities that <u>adjudicated delinquents</u> have committed delinquent acts are higher than the probabilities that non-adjudicated youth have committed delinquent acts of equal severity with equal frequency. The probabilities may not be as high as desired--but they are certainly better than chance. In short, although <u>official statistics</u> do not tell the whole truth--they tell a great deal of truth. At least one study has found that <u>official delinquency</u> is a good indicator of <u>true delinquency</u>.

Another reason for the use of official statistics relates to the manner in which they will be used. Official delinquency figures were used to select planning areas. Underlying this use was the knowledge that the majority of programs would be aimed at all youth living in the planning areas--not just official delinquents. In addition, those children who become officially delinquent are more likely to require further assistance because of the long-term impact this labelling process has on their lives. An official delinquent is more likely to need help than an unofficial delinquent--merely because he has been tagged. He has more trouble getting a job, for example, because he has a police record. Once this labelling process has taken place it matters little whether it occurred through bias, accident, parental neglect or appropriate police action.

There is one other distinction that needs clarification. Three procedures for reporting delinquency statistics are commonly used. Much confusion results from a failure to distinguish between them. This confusion is particularly noticeable when we ask the question, "Has delinquency increased?" We are not talking about the problem of true versus official delinquency here. We are concerned only with interpreting official statistics. Official delinquency may be reported in terms of:

1. The number of acts committed.
2. The number of youth committing delinquent acts.
3. The proportion or percent of youth committing delinquent acts.

As an example, let us take 100 youth who commit 200 delinquent acts during a year. We ask, "Has delinquency gone up since

the previous year?" Suppose that during the previous year there were 200 youths who <u>each</u> committed one delinquent act. Our answer--according to the first method of reporting is, "There has been no increase in delinquency. Delinquent acts have held steady. Two hundred last year--two hundred this year."

According to our second method of reporting, delinquency has decreased greatly. Two hundred delinquents last year--only one hundred this year.

According to our third method, delinquency may have increased, decreased or stayed the same depending upon how many youth are in the base population from which our percentages or rates are determined.

Each of these methods of reporting is valuable. But faulty interpretations frequently befog important issues. The necessity for clearly specifying the procedures used becomes particularly important when various viewpoints are considered. Police effectiveness, for example, is usually judged by the number of delinquent or criminal acts committed. A crime "wave" of ten robberies by one man makes more of an impact on the public than three robberies--each of which is committed by separate men.

Rehabilitative efforts are usually directed toward individual youth. Ultimately, the YDP has focussed on this approach through the media of our social agencies. If its procedures are successful all three types of delinquency should go down but it is theoretically possible that the number of delinquent acts could increase while the number of delinquents and the percent of delinquents goes down.

Indices of Delinquency

The primary index of delinquency used during the YDP planning period was the police contact as reported by the Crime Prevention Bureau. In most cases, these contacts were analyzed to obtain individual youths and to calculate rate. There were three major reasons for using the police contacts. First, police contact records had been analyzed by the Research Department and committees of the Community Health and Welfare Council for the 1955-1960 period. Second, delinquency had been interpreted to the community in terms of police records. Third, data cards for the 1955-1960 period were available for further analyses.

Police contact information for 1961 and 1962 was not available by census tract. Juvenile Court petitions were obtained for 1962. Court records were also available intermittently dating back to 1939. These records were used to obtain a picture of long-term trends in delinquency according to locality. Unfortunately, police contact and court records by census tract were not available for the same years. Although analyses of police contact data were performed on the basis of rate per 1,000 population, we have reported them in this proposal as percentages.

DELINQUENCY IN MINNEAPOLIS--A BRIEF HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

The city of Minneapolis has a long history of emphasis on efficient law enforcement and effective court procedures. Focus on juvenile offenders has grown rapidly since 1933 when one man on the police force constituted the juvenile "division." In 1943 more than 300 representatives of church, welfare, law enforcement, school and civic groups met to consider ways of preventing the rise in juvenile delinquency. Two

years later, Mayor Hubert Humphrey announced the appointment of a juvenile police advisory committee to investigate and study juvenile delinquency problems. By this time the juvenile division had grown to 13 members.

In 1952, the present juvenile division of the Police Department, known as the Crime Prevention Bureau, was established.

Over ten years ago, Alan H. Moore, Chairman of the YDP Planning Committee, was named to head a committee of the Community Welfare Council charged with studying the problem of delinquency.

This long period of interest in the problems of youth has resulted in improved services, better juvenile facilities, and better training for correctional personnel. The University of Minnesota is nationally famous for its institutes designed to train juvenile officers and juvenile court judges.

MINNEAPOLIS DELINQUENCY COMPARED TO OTHER CITIES

Delinquency in Minneapolis has much in common with delinquency in other medium-sized or large urban areas throughout the United States. Most delinquent acts are committed by boys. These acts are apprehended more frequently in the core or interstitial sections of the city and their concentration has been in the same sections of the city for many years. These sections of the city also exhibit the usual pattern of poor housing, poor health, broken homes, low incomes, low education and high rates of social dependency. (Details on these problems are shown in CHAPTER III, THE TARGET AREAS).

In spite of certain similarities there are distinct differences in the Minneapolitan brand of delinquency when compared to larger urban centers of America.

Lack of Gang Delinquency

One of the more striking differences is the absence of "gang" delinquency. The absence of gangs in the New York tradition is strikingly evidenced by a recent Letters to the Editor controversy on the topic "Is there a gang in Minneapolis?" The question was apparently decided in the affirmative--but there was no strong evidence that it was a delinquent gang. The point need not be belabored. The very fact that gang existence can be disputed is sufficient evidence to prove the negligible part gangs play in delinquent acts in Minneapolis. It is possible that "secret" gangs exist-- but this does not appear to be in keeping with traditional gang structure. If such gangs do exist in Minneapolis their "secretiveness" is marvellously effective.

Although Minneapolis delinquents do not fit the big city gang picture neither do they commit their crimes alone. Most delinquent acts are committed with at least one or more companions. Occasionally the number of companions is large, perhaps ten or eleven, but this is a relatively rare occurrence and the group is characterized by a lack of cohesion and permanence. Delinquency in Minneapolis may be considered as a "relatively unaffiliated" type of delinquency to distinguish it from the more highly organized gang delinquency.*

---

*It seems doubtful that most acts of delinquency in Minneapolis can even be said to result from a delinquent subculture. There is little evidence that the forms of delinquent behavior which occur are central activities around which the group was organized. (2, P. 7)

Delinquent Acts by Females

A higher proportion of delinquent acts in Minneapolis are committed by females. Although male delinquency still predominates the ratio is smaller than for the nation as a whole. Male-female ratios were available, sporadically, from 1940 on. The median ratio was 3.18 to one. This ratio seems fairly stable whether police or court records were used as the index of delinquency. The most recently reported Children's Bureau figures show that boys are referred to court more than four times as often as girls. (10) This ratio also holds for comparison cities such as Cleveland and Boston. (1, 4) The evidence is not clear on whether the male-female ratio in Minneapolis is due to a lower rate of male delinquency, a higher rate of female delinquency, or some combination of the two.

Male-female ratios in the Minneapolis population do not appear to account for this lower sex ratio among delinquents. The sexes have split about evenly, in the delinquency age group, over the last twenty years.

DELINQUENCY IN MINNEAPOLIS--THE EXTENT OF THE PROBLEM

In 1963, there were 2837 individual Minneapolis youth contacted by the police.* This is approximately one out of twenty in the 10-17

*The Annual Report of the Crime Prevention Bureau shows 4,439 contacts for 1963. However, the Bureau supplied information to the YDP which enabled us to determine individual youths. The 2,837 figure includes only youth who live in Minneapolis. It excludes contacts with youth who live outside of Minneapolis, repeat contacts, and contacts with adults handled by the C.P.B. The C.P.B. Report gives a picture of the amount of delinquent activity taking place in the city of Minneapolis. TABLE II-1 gives some idea of the number of Minneapolis youth engaging in delinquent behavior. There is no conflict in the statistics. The Crime Prevention Bureau is the source of both sets of data.

age bracket (4.94%). Although the rate has remained relatively stable the number of individuals has gone up 9% since the last previous year for which information was available--1960. The situation is well described by a quotation from a recent Community Health and Welfare Council Report. (3)

> We can infer from the data given in this report that the rate of police contacts of youth in Minneapolis was not changed appreciably in the last few years. This does not mean the situation is good--there is delinquency, but the rate is not increasing rapidly.
>
> One aspect of juvenile delinquency is not at all good--the number of boys and girls who are repeatedly arrested. This problem is growing and is not confined to a small area.
>
> A relatively low and slow growing rate of total delinquency is no comfort because the rate of growth of the 10-17 year old population is substantial. If greater Minneapolis follows the national trend, there will be 40% to 45% more people in this age bracket within the next ten years. If the delinquency rate does not change at all there will still be almost half again as many delinquents for the police and agencies to contend with. If the present trend of increase in recidivism continues there will be an even greater increase in the number of crimes.

The foresight of this statement can be seen by a close inspection of TABLE II-3. Minneapolis appears to be in the position of having an increasing number of delinquent youth while the delinquency rate is dropping--or at least stable. Based on a three year average for the 1955-1957 through 1959-1960-1963 period we find a 6.3% increase in the number of delinquent youth and a 3.5% drop in the delinquency rate. The answer lies in the population base which increased 8.8%. Results are somewhat tenuous because of the missing 1961-1962 figures, but the largest population increase came in 1963.

The trend toward increasing recidivist contacts has also continued. Delinquent acts by recidivists have been climbing steadily over the

last five years in the city of Minneapolis.

POLICE CONTACTS ACCOUNTED FOR BY RECIDIVISTS

TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
1963 - 55%	59%	44%
1962 - 51%	57%	36%
1961 - 50%	55%	37%
1960 - 49%	53%	35%
1959 - 48%	51%	37%

These rates were obtained by dividing total C.P.B. contacts into contacts with repeaters, i.e., those youth who are on probation, parole, or who have previously been contacted.

The proper interpretation of the table reads as follows, "Of all C.P.B. contacts during 1963, 55% were contacts with youth who had previously been contacted by the C.P.B." There is a possibility that the proportion of youths who commit repeat crimes is small--but these figures do not provide that information. Possibly one youth could have been contacted several times during the year.

In short, this table shows the increase in illegal Acts by an unknown number of persons. Whether the number--or proportion--of persons has also increased is not shown by this table.

The maximum number of Minneapolis youth (persons) who were recidivists, of those officially contacted, was 1,014. This was 36% of all Minneapolis youth contacted by the police in 1963. This figure is a maximum estimate because it includes some individuals contacted more than two times during the year. Trend information on individual recidivists is not available.

In summary, the extent of the delinquency problem in Minneapolis looks like this. The delinquency rate has been stable--or even dropping a bit--since 1955. It definitely has not increased. In spite of this,

delinquent youth are on the increase due to population growth. There are more delinquent youth and more arrests.

Police contacts with recidivists have increased although it is not clear whether there are more individuals repeating or whether a smaller group of individuals is accounting for more repeat contacts.

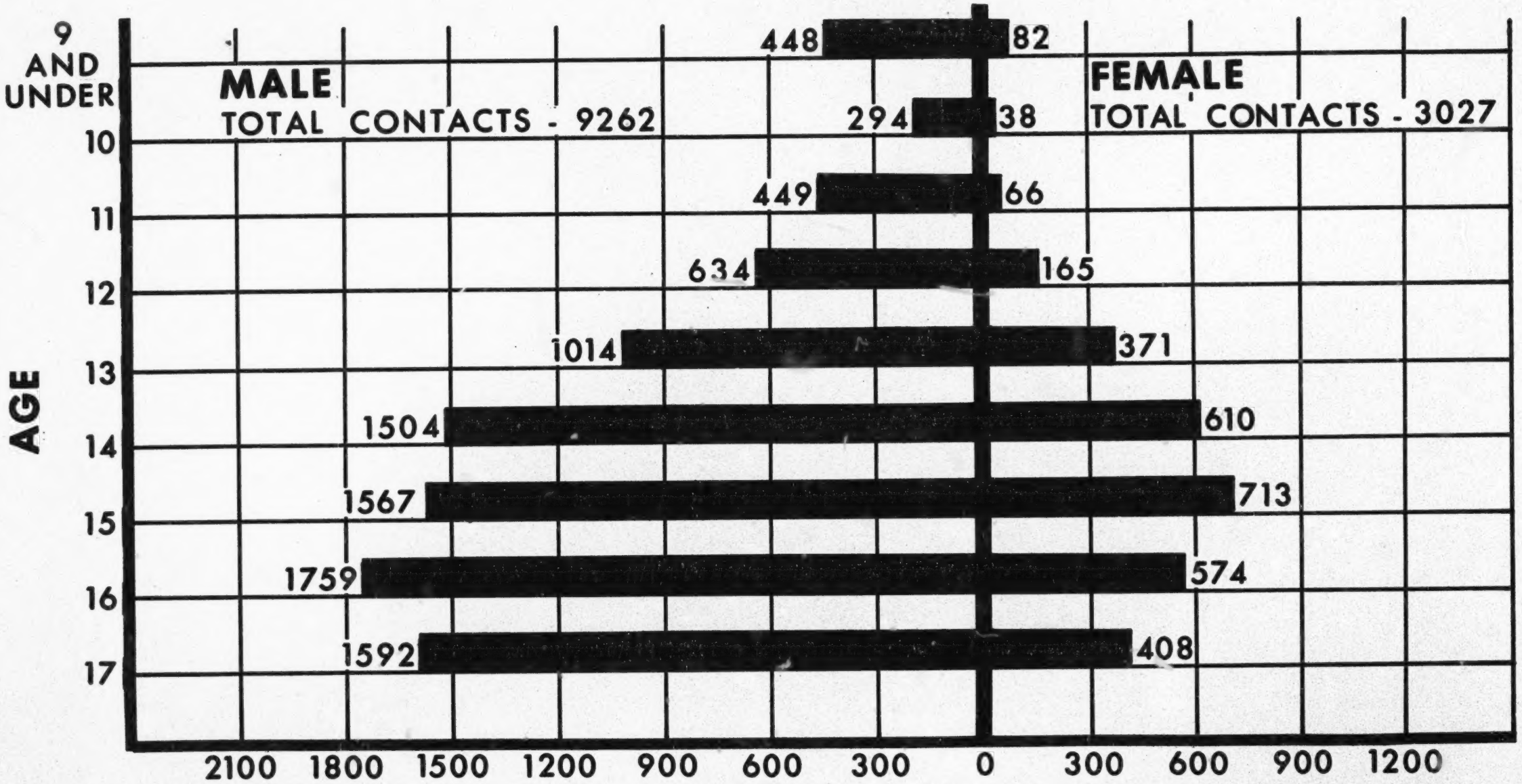
DELINQUENCY IN MINNEAPOLIS BY AGE AND SEX

FIGURE II-1 shows the distribution of Crime Prevention Bureau (CPB) contacts by age and sex for the years 1961-1963. These figures include some non-Minneapolis residents who were apprehended in Minneapolis by CPB officers.

The most obvious characteristic of FIGURE II-1 is the large difference in the number of male and female contacts. The overall ratio is 3.06 male contacts for each female contacted. Since these figures refer to contacts (acts apprehended) and not individuals the differences may be due, in part, to a differential recidivism rate. However, when individuals are compared the male-female ratio does not alter greatly. The base population is close enough to a 50-50 split, between the sexes, to be ignored. The 1960 Census showed 26,377 males and 26,796 females in the age 10-17 population.

The modal age for male contacts was sixteen. For females it was fifteen. The bulk of all contacts came after age 13. Sixty-nine percent of all male contacts and 76% of all female contacts were committed by youngsters age 14 through 17. Males tended to have a relatively higher proportion of contacts at the very early years. Almost one out of three contacts with males occurred by age 13 (31%). Less than one out of four female contacts (24%) had occurred through age thirteen.

Figure II-1



NUMBER OF MINNEAPOLIS CRIME PREVENTION BUREAU CONTACTS: 1961-1963

Source: Crime Prevention Bureau Annual Reports

DELINQUENCY IN MINNEAPOLIS--TYPE OF OFFENSE

TABLES II-4 through II-7 show the number and percent of contacts at each age level, for each type of offense, by sex. These tables are based on Crime Prevention Bureau contacts for 1961-1963.

Offenses against property, and disorderly conduct, accounted for 86% of all male contacts.* However, these offenses varied greatly with age. At age 9 and under, offenses against property accounted for 87% of all male contacts. This type of offense shows a steady drop each year so that by age 17 only 40% of all male contacts are for crimes against property. Note that we are talking about percentages, or relative frequencies. The actual number of offenses against property is only 388 at age 9, but 641 at age 17. Contacts for disorderly conduct proceed in the opposite direction. They show a steady increase from about 6% at age nine to 47% by age seventeen.

Offenses against persons, escape, and miscellaneous offenses by males account for a relatively small share of the total contacts--about 13%. There do not appear to be any consistent age trends for these types of offense.

Contacts with females show the same picture as males for offenses against property and disorderly conduct. Property offenses drop steadily with age. Disorderly conduct rises steadily as the girls get older. However, at age 17, these two types of offense account for only 62% of all female contacts--compared to 86% for males. The difference is in the category called escape. (Note the offenses involved in the

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*A careful reading of the offenses included in each category is imperative. (See tables). These broad categories do not reflect Minneapolis Crime Prevention Bureau or F.B.I. reporting practices. For example, Robbery is included in crimes against persons. Other adjustments have been made. The tables should be broadly interpreted. They are meant to give a very general picture of types of offense at the various age levels.

escape category). At age 17, 30% of all female Crime Prevention Bureau contacts are for escape; disorderly conduct accounts for 33% and offenses against property--30%.

Females also seem to show a trend in their contacts for offenses against persons. There appears to be a fairly steady drop from 15% at age 9 to 3% at age 17. However, the numbers involved are very small and the differences may be due to chance fluctuations.

DELINQUENCY IN MINNEAPOLIS--LOCATION

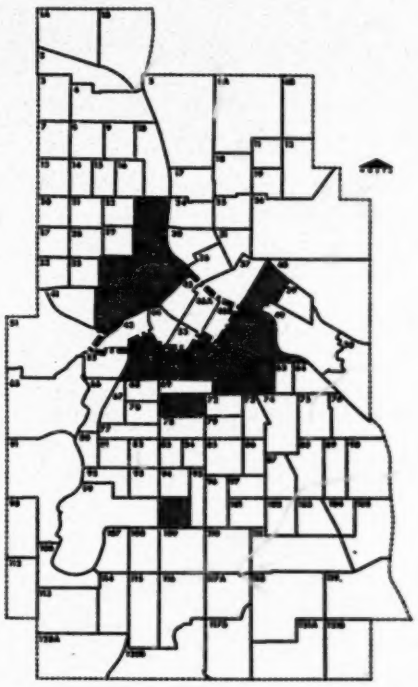
An analysis of delinquency records, dating back more than twenty years, shows that certain areas of Minneapolis have consistently had high delinquency rates. This is easily seen by an inspection of MAPS II-1 and II-2. MAP II-1 shows the high delinquency areas for four time periods, starting with a 1941-1943 average. Intervening years were also investigated. They showed the same picture. These four time periods may be considered as samples which reflect a rather consistent distribution of delinquency over a twenty-year period.

The present business district of Minneapolis was once a high delinquency spot. Recent urban renewal has removed the residential buildings from this area. Since delinquency rates reflect place of residence of the offender, these areas are presently "free from delinquency." Quintiles for earlier years have been adjusted for the downtown area so that maps could be directly comparable. Adjustments were not possible for the 1941-1943 data. Therefore this map shows fewer high delinquency tracts.

MAP II-3 shows the areas of consistently high delinquency and the areas of increasing delinquency. "Consistently high" means that the

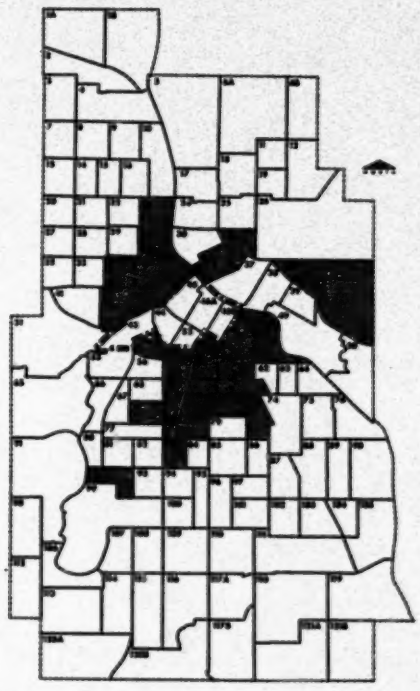
Map II-1

1941 - 1943



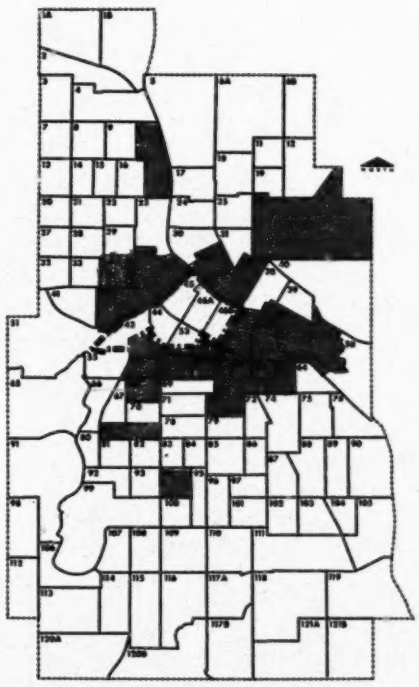
Source:
1941-1943: Adjudicated Delinquents, mean annual rate per 1,000 population, ages 6-17. Minneapolis Council of Social Agencies.

1947 - 1949



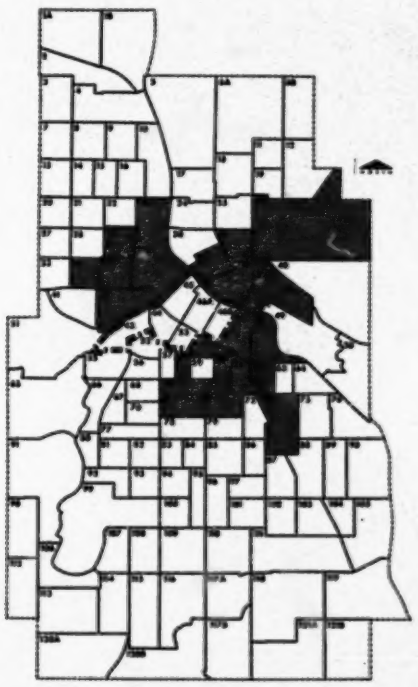
Source:
1947-1949: Adjudicated Juvenile Delinquents, mean annual rate per 1,000 population, ages 6-17. Hennepin County. (No other identification)

1954 - 1956



Source:
1954-1956: Cases completed by intake. Mean annual rate per 1,000 population, ages 6-17. Hennepin County. (No other identification)

1962



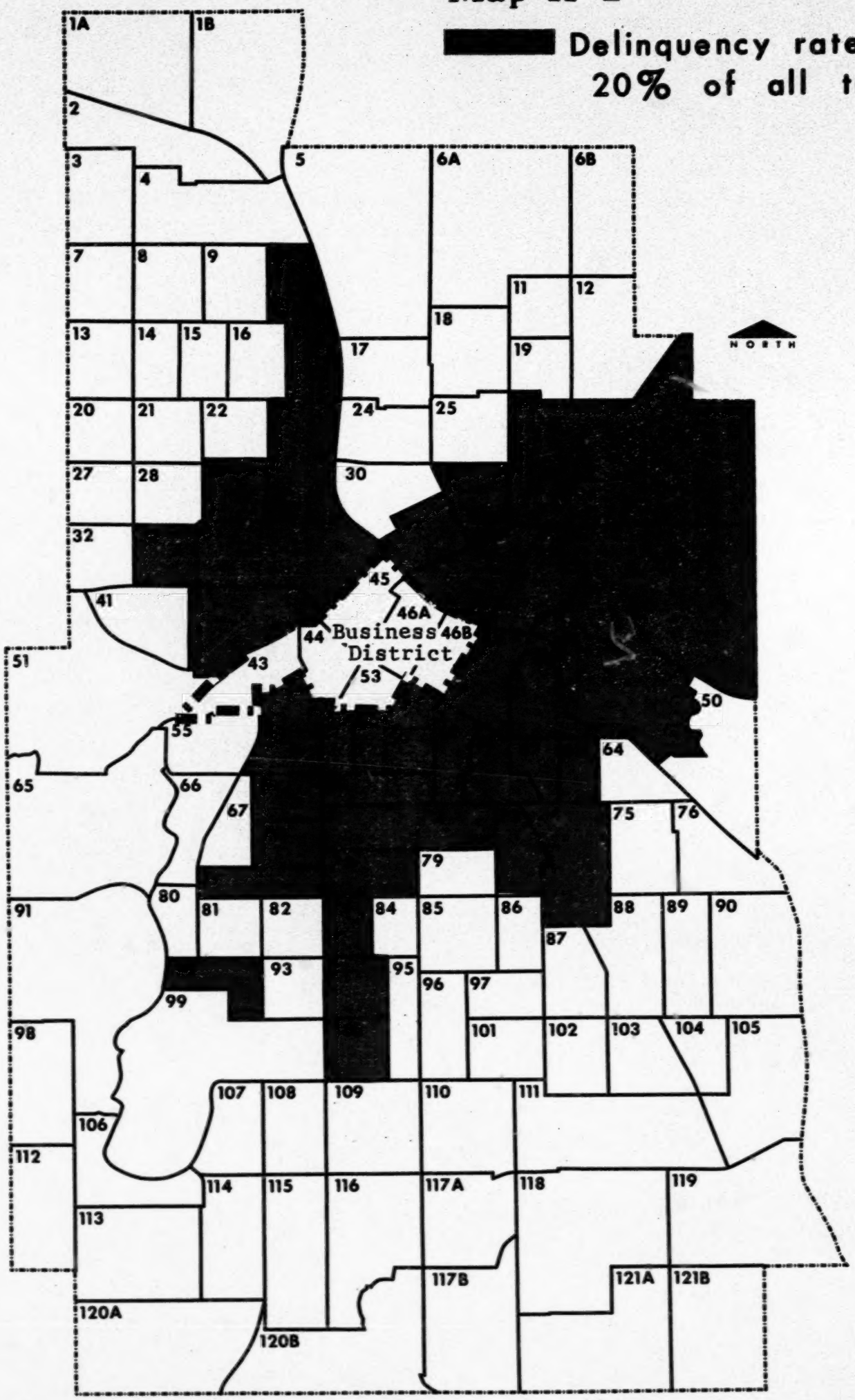
Source:
1962: Juvenile Court petitions for Hennepin County, 1962, ages 10-17. Courtesy of The Honorable Lindsay Arthur, Judge of the Juvenile Division, Hennepin County District Court.

Highest Quintile

AREAS OF HIGH DELINQUENCY
(HIGHEST QUINTILE 1941-43 thru 1962)

Map II-2

Delinquency rate in top 20% of all tracts

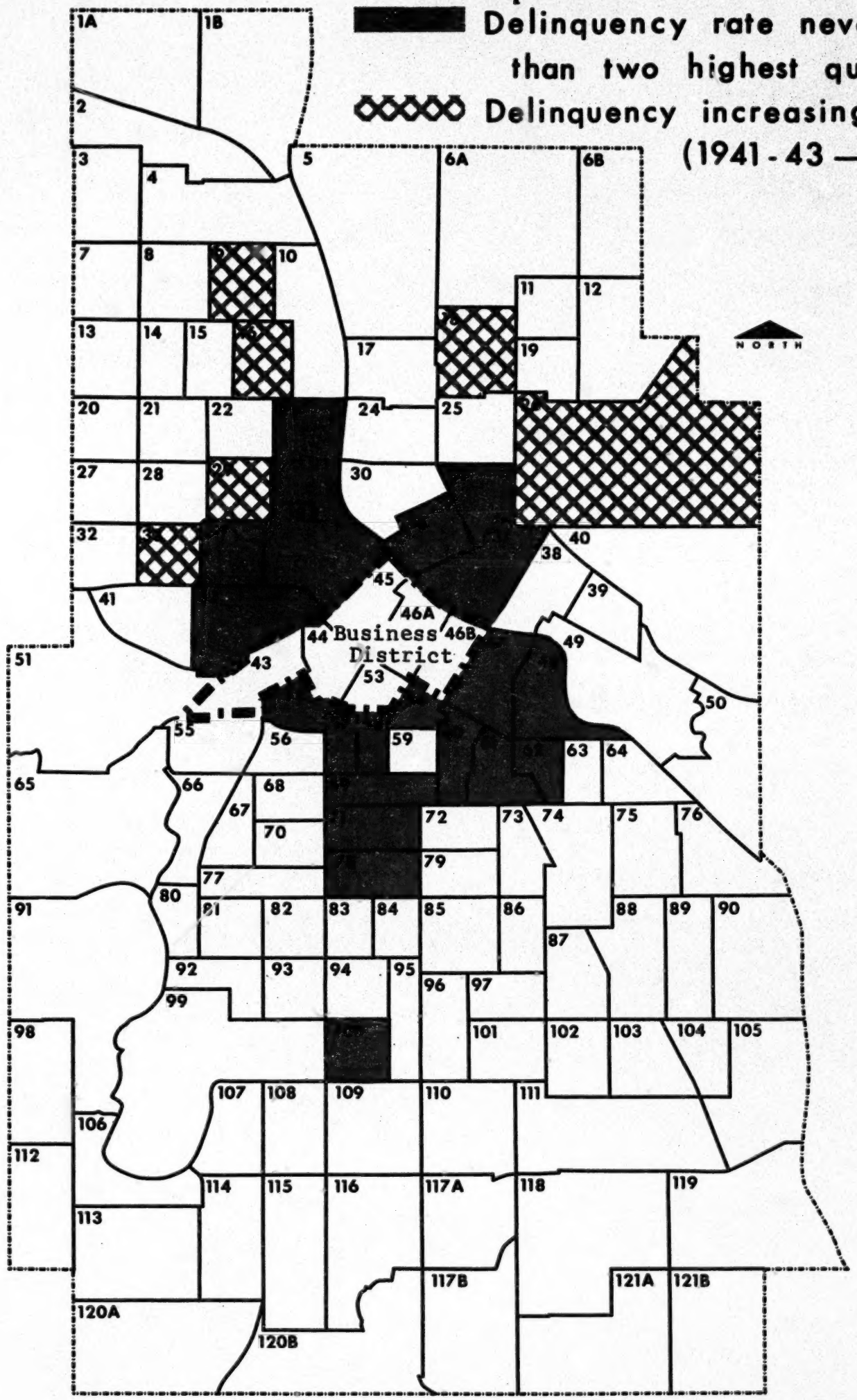


MINNEAPOLIS CENSUS TRACTS WHICH HAVE RANKED IN THE HIGHEST QUINTILE DELINQUENCY RATE AT LEAST ONCE DURING THE FOUR PERIODS STUDIED (1941-1943, 1947-1949, 1954-1956, 1962)

Map II-3

Delinquency rate never lower than two highest quintiles

Delinquency increasing (1941-43 — 1962)



MINNEAPOLIS CENSUS TRACTS SHOWING CONSISTENTLY HIGH DELINQUENCY RATES OR INCREASING DELINQUENCY OVER A TWENTY YEAR PERIOD (1941-1943 AVERAGE – 1962)

census tract has been in the two highest quintiles of delinquency rates from 1941-43 to 1962. "Increasing" delinquency means that the tract has shown a rather steady rise in quintile from 1941-43 to 1962. Three tracts (9, 16, 18) have risen from the fourth to the second quintile; first quintile being the highest delinquency rate. Two tracts (26, 29) have risen from the third to the first quintile. Tract 33 has shown the greatest change--from the fourth to the first quintile.

It is important to remember that these maps do not reflect increasing or decreasing delinquency rates. The quintiles are based on the number of census tracts--not delinquency rates. The number of census tracts in each quintile is constant from year to year--regardless of the delinquency rate. The maps show only which tracts have the highest rates--relative to other tracts.

DELINQUENCY IN THE TARGET AREAS

The Youth Development Project selected two Target Areas. They were defined by census tract boundaries. The North Target lies just north of the business district. It is comprised of tracts 29, 34, 41 and 42. The South Target is located just south of the business district. Six tracts are in it: 69, 71, 72, 73, 78 and 79. A circle, with a two-mile radius, centering on the Court House would practically enclose both Target Areas. (See MAPS II-2 and III-1).

Delinquency rate was not the sole factor used for selecting Target Areas.* However, it was a most important factor. Generally, the tracts seem to meet the criteria of being above average in delinquency rate--although some adjustments may have to be made in one or two tracts.

*A discussion of selection procedures may be found in Chapter III.

Undoubtedly, other tracts in Minneapolis could have been chosen if delinquency rate were the sole criteria. Many of these tracts were rejected because of the small number of youth involved. Others were avoided because of proposed freeway construction.

Official delinquency in these Target Areas differs from official delinquency in the rest of the city in several observable ways. The rate is higher; a higher proportion of females is involved; the type of crime committed varies somewhat and juveniles tend to become involved at younger ages. Most important of all, there is every indication that the number of delinquent acts committed is going to show a large increase during the coming years because of the large increase in the number of Target Area youth entering the delinquency age bracket.

TARGET AREA DELINQUENCY--EXTENT OF THE PROBLEM

In terms of numbers of truly delinquent youth, even the Target Areas of Minneapolis can hardly be considered as hot beds of crime. Yet, the potential is frightening. The proportion of youth involved in delinquent acts is high. The numbers in the prime delinquency ages are increasing rapidly. Each year shows an increase of poor, uneducated migrants into the Target Areas. In many ways, residents of the Target Areas are functioning at a level that the citizens of Minneapolis had attained ten, twenty and even thirty years ago. Unless these conditions can be changed we must anticipate a large upsurge in the number of youth delinquent in the years to come--even if we hold the line on delinquency rates.

In 1963, about one out of ten Target Area youth was contacted by the Crime Prevention Bureau (9.84%). This percentage is about twice as high as that for the city of Minneapolis (4.94%). City figures include Target Area

youth so the actual difference is somewhat greater. Details are shown below:

NO. AND PERCENT OF INDIVIDUAL CONTACTED BY C.P.B. DURING 1963

Target Areas	No. of Individuals Contacted	No. of Youth Age 10-17*	% of 10-17 Population Contacted
North Target	233	2164	10.77%
South Target	189	2123	9.29%
Both Target Areas	422	4287	9.84%
CITY OF MPLS.	2837	57,475	4.94%

Juvenile Court petitions showed similar relationships. In 1962, the rate of Target Area youth being petitioned was two times the rate for the city as a whole (5.60 to 2.80). When Target Area youth are subtracted from the city total the ratio rises to 2.45 times the city rate.

Police contact rates (adjusted to show contacts with individuals) ranged from 4.18% to 15.3% for the tracts in the Target Areas. Tract 41 had a rate lower than the city average. Long term trends suggest that possibly this tract should be removed from the Target Area. However, factors other than delinquency rate are involved in this decision.

TABLE II-8 shows the contact rates for individual Target Area tracts. Although, rates based on small numbers are subject to considerable variation, these particular figures may be considered as illustrative of fairly stable relationships between these tracts and the rest of the city. The stability of this relationship over many years lends credence to these data which are based on a single year. Long term data will be discussed in a later section.

*10-17 Age population for Target Areas estimated by straight line projection from 1960 census data, with an adjustment for tract 42 by actual count, owing to extensive redevelopment in that tract.

SOURCE: Crime Prevention Bureau, Minneapolis Police Department.

Over a five-year period (1955-1960) more than 2300 contacts were made by the Crime Prevention Bureau with Target Area youth.

Repeated delinquency is also more prevalent in the Target Areas. In 1960, 5.9% of all Target Area youth, aged 10-17, were arrested for their second (or more) offense. The city rate was 2.4%. The Target Area recidivism rate was 2.4 times the city rate.

TARGET AREA DELINQUENCY--SEX AND AGE OF OFFENDERS

It has been pointed out that the ratio of male to female offenders appears to be smaller in Minneapolis than in other cities. The ratio is even smaller in the Target Areas. In 1963, one female was contacted by the CPB for every 2.46 males in the Target Area. The city ratio was 3.12 to one.

FIGURE II-2 gives a graphic depiction of the relationship between male and female police contacts for the years 1955-1960. Since this figure shows contacts, rather than individuals, the true relationship is obscured by recidivist contacts. A better picture of the relationship between male and female offenders can be had by comparing delinquency rates. This controls for the proportions of males and females in the population as well as controlling for the recidivism factor. TABLE II-8 shows the ratio of male to female delinquency rates for each census tract in the Target Areas. The North Target Area had less than a two to one ratio whereas the South Target Area was much closer to the city ratio of 3.13 to one.

Repeated official delinquency is also more prevalent among Target Area youth. In 1960, 9% of all Target males (age 10-17) were arrested for the second (or more) time. Compared to about 2% for all boys in the city, the figures for girls are 2.8% and .9%. Thus, Target males have a recidivism

rate 2.3 times the city rate for males and Target girls have a rate 3.3 times the city rate for girls. Fifty-two percent of all Target youth who were officially contacted in 1960 had previously had official contacts with the police. The percentage was the same for boys and girls. Throughout the city, 49% of the males contacted but only 37% of the females contacted had been previously contacted.*

FIGURE II-2 also shows the number of contacts at each age for each sex. For boys the modal age is 16 with ages 14, 15, and 17 showing approximately the same number of contacts. For girls the modal age is one year younger, 15, followed by ages 14 and 13.

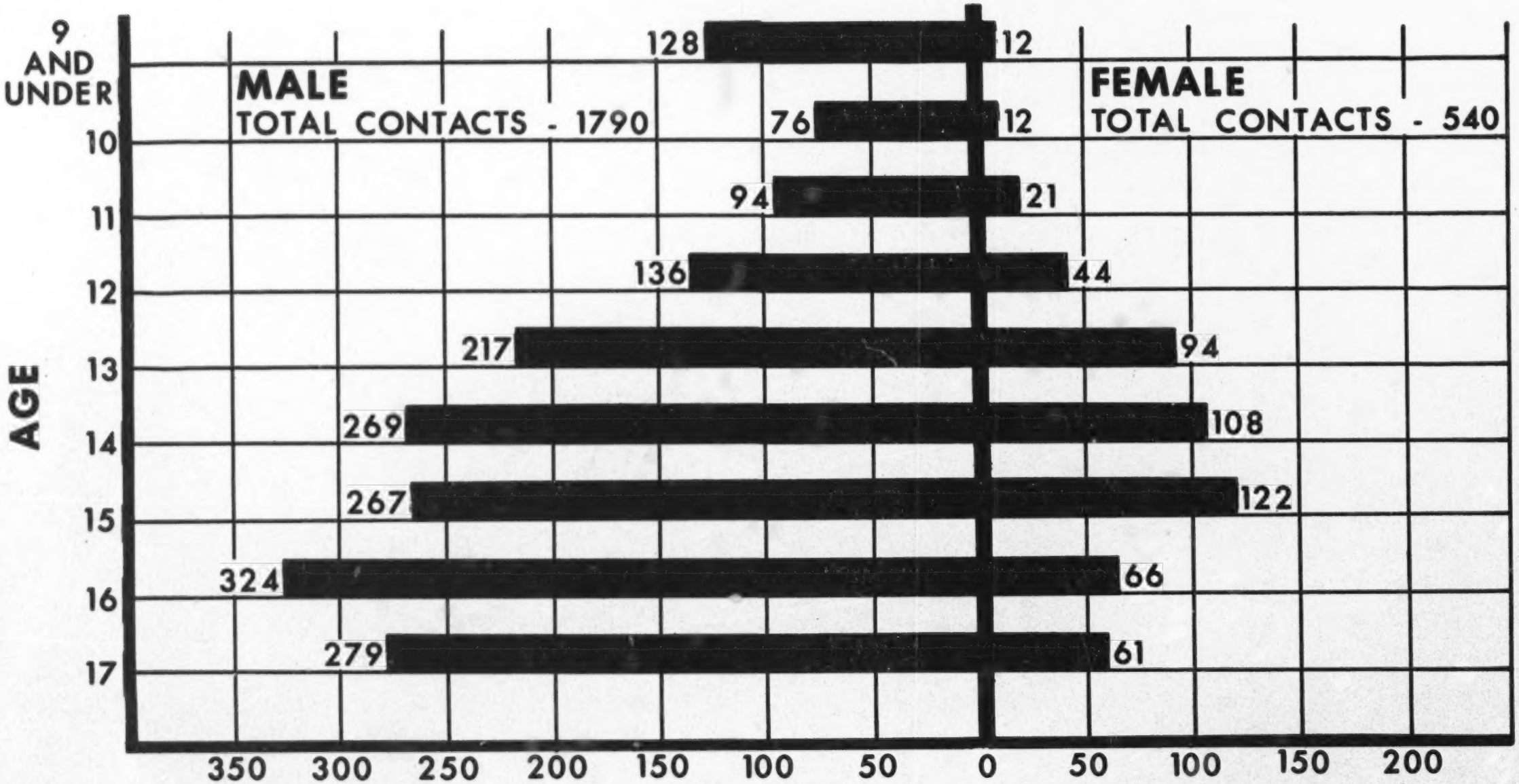
Both of these distributions differ significantly from the age distribution for the city shown i. FIGURE II-1. Since these data were gathered for different time periods the comparisons are not exact. However, they show that Target Area youth in 1955-1960 tended to be contacted at earlier years than did Minneapolis youth in 1961-63. Since the general trend is for contacts to be made at younger and younger years, we would expect the more recent data to show a higher proportion of contacts at the earlier years. (See TABLE II-9). (Probabilities for both comparisons are far beyond .01 by chi square test. City data were used for theoretical expectancies. Major contributions to the chi squa came from ages 13 and under for each group).

The relative youth of Target Area offenders can be illustrated by looking at the percentage of contacts with youngsters age 13 and under.

	Mpls. Youth	Target Youth
% of contacts with boys 13 and under	30.8%	36.5%
% of contacts with girls 13 and under	23.9%	33.9%

* Census Tract 42 not included in these estimates.

Figure II-2



NUMBER OF CRIME PREVENTION BUREAU CONTACTS IN NORTH AND SOUTH TARGET AREAS: 1955-1960

Source: Crime Prevention Bureau Annual Reports

Police contacts with extremely young offenders (age 9 and under) are far out of proportion in the Target Areas. Although the numbers are small, it is indicative that one out of three youth, between the ages of four and nine, who were contacted by the Crime Prevention Bureau lived in the Target Areas. Target Area youth account for only 11% of the city population in this age range. Over half (56%) of all girls, in this age range, who were contacted were Target Area children. (See TABLE II-10).

TARGET AREA DELINQUENCY - TYPE OF OFFENSE

The type of official police contacts made with Target Area youth appear to differ somewhat from those made with the remainder of the City's youth. That these differences show up, based on only 7-8% of the City's delinquency age population, suggests that the type of offense reported for disadvantaged youth may vary greatly from the offenses reported for youth living near the north and south borders of the City. These differences are partially obscured by the fact that many youth from non-target, disadvantaged areas of Minneapolis are included in the "remainder" figures.

Table II-11 shows the relationship of the various types of offense committed by Target youth and by all other youth in Minneapolis - Target offenses excluded. The Table is based on police contacts: recidivist contacts and contacts with out-of-city youth are included. As an example, the Table shows that 5.8% of all contacts with Target males were for offenses against persons. Of all official contacts made with other males, only 4.2% were offenses against persons. (We wish to remind the reader that these broad offense categories have been rather arbitrarily established by the YDP and will not always agree with standard reporting procedures. Our definitions are shown on Table II-11.) The figures are relative. They do not show the percent of all offenses against persons committed by Target Area males.

For both males and females, offenses against persons and property are committed with a higher relative frequency by Target Area youth.

Disorderly conduct is also disproportionately high for Target females. The category termed "Escape" (which includes absenting and transiency) is significantly low for these girls in relation to all other girl offenders.

We may look at types of offenses from another view. The preceding discussion dealt with the proportions of all official contacts which were accounted for by each offense in the Target Areas and throughout the City. We turn now to the proportion of each type of offense in the City which could be attributed to Target Area youth.

Target Area youth (aged 10-17) constitute about 7-8% of all Minneapolis youth (aged 10-17). What percent of each type of offense do they account for? Unfortunately, the answer to this question is not clear-cut because official contacts include many cases of non-city youth. Therefore, even if Target youth accounted for 7-8% of all cases of assault, we would suspect that their share of this offense was out of proportion to their proportion of the total population involved; (i.e. - Minneapolis plus non-city youth contacted by Minneapolis police.)

Target Area girls account for 29% of all official contacts for offenses against persons committed by females. Males in the Target Areas account for 14% of all male contacts for this type of offense. Target area youth account for a disproportionate share of <u>each</u> type of offense with one possible exception. Girls in the Target areas contribute only 7% of the contacts in the category called 'Escape". Since this category includes absenting, it may be that this low percentage is a reflection of parental neglect or broken homes.

It should be remembered that this discussion has dealt with <u>official</u> delinquency only. A description of the incidence and distribution of true delinquency might reveal quite different results.

As previously stated, these interpretations are suggestive only. There is no evidence of statistical reliability; our categories are arbitrary.

There is no control for recidivism, and, in this section, we have not controlled for age. To further complicate the problem, sex offenses are handled by the Sex and Homicide Division - not the Crime Prevention Bureau. Sex offenses are not included in the Tables. In spite of these problems, the evidence here supports our previous suggestion that girls in Minneapolis, and particularly in the Target Areas, may contribute relatively more to the delinquency problem in Minneapolis than they do elsewhere.

TARGET AREA DELINQUENCY -- LONG TERM TRENDS

Delinquency rates for Target Area census tracts were reviewed. Most of them showed a consistently high or increasing rate over a twenty-year period. All census tracts in the City were ranked from high to low and then divided into quintiles. Those tracts with the highest rates were regarded as being in the first quintile. The picture for the Target Area tracts is shown below.

	Census Tract	1941-43 Average	1947-49 Average	1954-56 Average	1962 Single Year
NORTH	29	3	2	2	1
TARGET	34	1	1	1	1
	41	4	2	2	4
	42	1	1	1	1
SOUTH	69	2	1	2	1
TARGET	71	1	1	2	1
	72	3	1	1	1
	73	2	1	2	3
	78	2	1	2	2
	79	3	3	2	2

Only tracts 41 and 73 show any tendency toward improvement. Tracts 29, 72, and 79 have shown some deterioration. By and large, the two areas have shown consistently high delinquency over the last two decades.

DELINQUENCY IN MINNEAPOLIS AND THE TARGET AREAS -

A LOOK AT THE FUTURE

Our view of crime and delinquency in Minneapolis may, at first glance, be gratifying to our citizens and to those agencies responsible for law enforcement and rehabilitation. Compared to many other cities, we appear blessed with a law abiding population. There is relatively little violent crime. Preventive and correctional agencies appear to be operating effectively. The overwhelming majority of our children grow into respectable adults. But the old cliche, "To stand still is to go backwards", was never more true. In fact, applied to Minneapolis, we might even say that to improve just a little is to go backwards. Even with a slight reduction in the delinquency rate we are faced with a large increase in the number of delinquents and delinquent acts.

During the decade 1960-1970, the delinquency age population will show a thirty percent increase. In the Target Areas, those areas with the highest delinquency rates, we anticipate an 83% increase. (See Table II-12)

But those simple population projections do not tell the whole story. Migration into the City and particularly in the Target Areas may radically change the picture. Many of these migrants are peoplewho are poor, uneducated, and unskilled. Frequently, they have left places where the social structure was not only ignorant and apathetic to their needs - but hostile to them. They sometimes bring with them a built-in counter hostility. Other migrants will continue to funnel into Minneapolis from the diminishing family farms of the Midwest. Frequently, their skills are inappropriate for the jobs in the City.

Minneapolis can react to its poor, uneducated, unskilled, and often delinquent citizens, both old and new, with ignorance, apathy, and re-

jection. Or, it can react with renewed efforts for understanding, flexibility, and acceptance. The history of the City and its decision to make this proposal for a demonstration indicate that it has chosen the latter course of action.

* * *

This chapter has specified one aspect of the problem of delinquency. It is the most dramatic aspect - the overt acts which call forth the attention and frequently the abuse of "respectable" citizens. The next chapter deals with another aspect of delinquency - the related problems of poor housing, lack of education, broken homes, and sheer poverty. These problems are not "dramatic". A boy who quits school at 16 because he is bored or a lonely girl who has an illegitimate child because she is willing to accept <u>any</u> form of affection does not bring forth cries of outrage and demands for preventive action. Perhaps if they did our "delinquency" problem would be much less.

CHAPTER II

B I B L I G R A P H Y

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(2) Cloward, Richard A. and Ohlin, Lloyd E., Delinquency and Opportunity (A Theory of Delinquent Gangs), The Free Press of Glencoe (A Division of the Crowell-Collier Publishing Company), May, 1961.

(3) Community Health and Welfare Council, Juvenile Delinquency in The Greater Minneapolis Area, Minneapolis, Minnesota: Research Department, 1960.

(4) Greater Cleveland Youth Service Planning Commission, Inc., Community Action for Youth--A Proposal for a Demonstration Program in the Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency through Youth Development, Cleveland, Ohio: March 1963.

(5) Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, per personal communication from Mr. Edgar G. Pillow, Community Services and Prevention Consultant, State of Minnesota Department of Corrections, St. Paul, Minnesota: January 7, 1964

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(7) Minnesota Department of Education, per personal communication from Mr. Edgar G. Pillow, Community Services and Prevention Consultant, State of Minnesota Department of Corrections, St. Paul, Minnesota: January 7, 1964.

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(9) U. S. Bureau of the Census, Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1963 (Eighty-fourth edition), Washington D.C.; 1963.

(10) U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Juvenile Court Statistics 1962, Statistical Series No. 73, Washington, D.C.: Children's Bureau, 1963.

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TABLE II - 1

INDEX OF CRIME - RATE PER 100,000 INHABITANTS MINNEAPOLIS-ST PAUL

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA -- 1962

	Mpls.-St. Paul S.M.S.A.	TOTAL S.M.S.A.-U.S.A.*
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	1.6	4.7
Forcible Rape	6.2	10.7
Robbery	62.6	73.2
Aggravated Assault	23.3	93.5
Burglary	572.0	593.9
Larceny--$50 and Over	376.8	371.1
Auto Theft	267.0	260.7
TOTAL INDEX	1309.5	1407.8

* TOTAL STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS includes all counties, or groups of counties, having a core city of 50,000 or more population.

SOURCE: Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports for the United States - Crime in the United States - 1962.

TABLE II - 2

NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO MINNEAPOLIS POLICE IN 1962

AND RELATION OF TYPES OF CRIME TO CRIME IN 52 OTHER

CITIES WITH OVER 250,000 POPULATION

	No. of Offenses Known to Minneapolis Police	Minneapolis Rank on This Type of Crime For 53 Cities
Burglary	4640	19
Robbery	646	20
Larceny-$50 and Over	2585	22
Auto Theft	2312	23
Larceny-Under $50	6809	25 POPULATION RANK OF MINNEAPOLIS- 25
Forcible Rape	38	32
Aggravated Assault	259	38
Manslaughter by Negligence	14	43
Murder and Non-Negligible Manslaughter	14	44
TOTAL	17,317	

SOURCE: Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports for the United States -Crime in the United States- 1962.

TABLE II - 3

INDIVIDUAL MINNEAPOLIS YOUTH CONTACTED BY CRIME PREVENTION BUREAU: 1955 - 1963

Year	No. of Individual Youth Contacted	No. of Youth Age 10-17	% of 10-17 Youth Contacted
1963	2837	57,429	4.94
1962	NOT AVAILABLE	----------	----------
1961	NOT AVAILABLE	----------	----------
1960	2593	53,135	4.88
1959	2549	52,234	4.88
1958	2528	51,278	4.93
1957	2522	50,339	5.01
1956	2707	49,398	5.48
1955	2277	48,447	4.70

Year	No. of Individual Youth Contacted (Three Year Average)	No. of Youth Age 10-17 (3 Year Average)	% of Youth Contacted During Each Three Year Period*
1959-60-63	2660	52,234	4.90
1958-60	2557	51,278	4.90
1957-59	2533	50,339	4.94
1956-58	2586	49,398	5.14
1955-57	2502	48,447	5.07

NOTE: Population estimates for 10-17 age population derived from individuals contacted and % contacted. These figures may differ slightly from other population estimates throughout the proposal due to rounding errors.

SOURCE: 1955-1960 Data- Community Health and Welfare Council, Juvenile Delinquency in The Greater Minneapolis Area, 1960.

TABLE II - 4

MALES

NUMBER IN EACH AGE GROUP CONTACTED FOR SPECIFIC OFFENSES IN THE CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS: 1961 - 1963.

OFFENSE	9 & Under	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	TOTAL
Against persons	19	14	39	46	77	90	95	121	100	601
Against property	388	242	354	482	726	1036	980	879	641	5729
Disorderly Conduct	26	21	33	76	145	272	362	600	741	2276
Escape	7	13	16	23	47	83	89	101	62	441
Miscellaneous	8	4	7	7	19	23	41	58	48	215
TOTAL	448	294	449	634	1014	1504	1567	1759	1592	9262

OFFENSES AGAINST PERSONS:
- assault
- homicide
- robbery
- larceny from a person

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY:
- burglary of a business
- burglary of a dwelling
- forgery and fraud buying
- larceny from an auto
- larceny of a bike
- larceny from a business
- larceny from a dwelling
- receiving stolen property
- tampering
- trespassing
- vandalism

DISORDERLY CONDUCT:
- contributing
- curfew
- disorderly conduct
- domestic
- drinking
- weapons
- narcotics

ESCAPE:
- absenting
- transients

MISCELLANEOUS:
- miscellaneous
- suspicion

SOURCE: Crime Prevention Bureau Annual Reports--1961, 1962 and 1963.

TABLE II - 5

MALES

PERCENT OF EACH AGE GROUP CONTACTED FOR SPECIFIC OFFENSES IN THE CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS: 1961-1963

OFFENSE	9 & Under	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	TOTAL
Against persons	4.3	3.9	8.7	7.3	7.6	6.0	6.1	6.9	6.2	6.5
Against property	86.6	83.2	78.8	76.0	71.6	68.9	63.1	50.0	40.3	61.9
Disorderly Conduct	5.8	7.1	7.3	12.0	14.3	18.1	23.1	34.1	46.6	24.6
Escape	1.6	4.4	3.6	3.6	4.6	5.5	5.1	5.7	3.9	4.8
Miscellaneous	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.9	1.5	2.6	3.3	3.0	2.3
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

OFFENSES AGAINST PERSONS
- assault
- homicide
- robbery
- larceny from a person

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY:
- burglary of a business
- burglary of a dwelling
- forgery and fraud buying
- larceny from an auto
- larceny from a bike
- larceny from a business
- larceny from a dwelling
- receiving stolen property
- tampering
- trespassing
- vandalism

DISORDERLY CONDUCT:
- contributing
- curfew
- disorderly conduct
- domestic
- drinking
- weapons
- narcotics

ESCAPE:
- absenting
- transients

MISCELLANEOUS:
- miscellaneous
- suspicion

SOURCE: Crime Prevention Bureau Annual Reports - 1961, 1962, and 1963.

TABLE II - 6

FEMALES
NUMBER IN EACH AGE GROUP CONTACTED FOR SPECIFIC OFFENSES
IN THE CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS -- 1961, 1962 and 1963.

OFFENSE	9 & Under	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	TOTAL
Against persons	12	8	6	15	24	24	23	13	12	137
Against property	56	26	41	83	158	263	222	159	122	1130
Disorderly Conduct	7	3	12	30	57	131	203	175	134	752
Escape	5	1	6	30	114	171	248	196	123	894
Miscellaneous	2	0	1	7	18	21	17	31	17	114
TOTAL	82	38	66	165	371	610	713	574	408	3027

OFFENSES AGAINST PERSONS:
- assault
- homicide
- robbery
- larceny from a person

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY:
- burglary of a business
- burglary of a dwelling
- forgery and fraud buying
- larceny from an auto
- larceny of a bike
- larceny from a business
- larceny from a dwelling
- receiving stolen property
- tampering
- trespassing
- vandalism

DISORDERLY CONDUCT:
- contributing
- curfew
- disorderly conduct
- domestic
- drinking
- weapons
- narcotics

ESCAPE:
- absenting
- transients

MISCELLANEOUS:
- miscellaneous
- suspicion

SOURCE: Crime Prevention Bureau Annual Reports--1961, 1962, and 1963.

TABLE II - 7

FEMALES

PERCENT OF EACH AGE GROUP CONTACTED FOR SPECIFIC OFFENSES
IN THE CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS -- 1961-1963

OFFENSE	9 & Under	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	TOTAL
Against persons	14.6	21.1	9.1	9.1	6.7	3.9	3.2	2.3	3.0	4.5
Against property	68.3	73.7	71.2	50.3	42.3	43.1	31.1	27.7	30.0	37.6
Disorderly Conduct	8.5	2.6	9.1	18.2	15.4	21.5	28.5	30.5	32.9	24.6
Escape	6.1	2.6	9.1	18.2	30.7	28.0	34.8	34.2	30.1	29.5
Misc.	2.4	0	1.5	4.3	4.9	3.5	2.4	5.4	4.2	3.8
TOTAL	99.9%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

OFFENSES AGAINST PERSONS:
- assault
- homicide
- robbery
- larceny from a person

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY:
- burglary of a business
- burglary of a dwelling
- forgery and fraud buying
- larceny from an auto
- larceny of a bike
- larceny from a business
- larceny from a dwelling
- receiving stolen property
- tampering
- trespassing
- vandalism

DISORDERLY CONDUCT:
- contributing
- curfew
- disorderly conduct
- domestic
- drinking
- weapons
- narcotics

ESCAPE:
- absenting
- transients

MISCELLANEOUS:
- miscellaneous
- suspicion

SOURCE: Crime Prevention Bureau Annual Reports - 1961, 1962, 1963.

TABLE II - 8

NUMBER AND PERCENT OF TARGET AREA YOUTH CONTACTED BY THE CRIME PREVENTION BUREAU IN 1963 -- BY SEX AND CENSUS TRACT OF RESIDENCE

Census Tract	MALE			FEMALE			RATIO
	No. of Individuals Contacted	Age 10-17* Population	% of 10-17 Population Contacted	No. of Individuals Contacted	Age 10-17* Population	% of 10-17 Population Contacted	% Males Contacted / % Females Contacted
29	41	271	15.1	19	255	7.5	2.03
34	51	383	13.3	29	365	8.0	1.66
41	12	184	6.5	6	188	3.2	2.04
42	53	268	19.8	22	250	8.8	2.25
TOTAL NORTH TARGET	157	1106	14.2	76	1058	7.2	1.97
69	28	115	24.4	5	101	5.0	4.92
71	20	199	10.1	12	204	5.9	1.71
72	32	316	10.1	12	281	4.3	2.37
73	21	155	13.6	5	120	4.2	3.25
78	24	147	16.3	6	153	3.9	4.16
79	18	168	10.7	6	164	3.7	2.92
TOTAL SOUTH TARGET	143	1100	13.0	46	1023	4.5	2.89
BOTH TARGET AREAS	300	2206	13.6	122	2081	5.9	2.32
CITY OF MPLS	2143	28,677	7.5	687	28,798	2.4	3.13

*Estimated by straight line projection from 1960 census. Tract 42 estimated by YDP survey.

NOTE: Total contacts will not agree with other tables. Sex not recorded in six cases and census tract not recorded for one case.

SOURCE: Crime Prevention Bureau, Minneapolis Police Department

TABLE II - 9

COMPARISON OF TARGET AREA AND MINNEAPOLIS YOUTH POLICE CONTACTS
BY AGE AND SEX

Age	MALES		FEMALES	
	Mpls. 1961-1963	Target 1955-1960	Mpls. 1961-63	Target 1955-1960
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
9 & Under	4.8%	7.2%	2.7%	2.2%
10	3.2	5.3	1.3	2.2
11	4.9	5.3	2.2	3.9
12	6.9	7.6	5.4	8.2
13	11.0	12.1	12.3	17.4
14	16.2	15.0	20.1	20.0
15	16.9	14.9	23.6	22.6
16	19.0	18.1	19.0	12.2
17	17.2	15.6	13.5	11.3
TOTAL NO.	100.1% 9262	100.1% 1790	100.1% 3027	100.0% 540

SOURCE: (1) Minneapolis Crime Prevention Bureau Annual Reports
(2) 1955-1960 Data - Community Health and Welfare Council, Juvenile Delinquency in the Greater Minneapolis Area, 1960.

TABLE II - 10

OFFENSES COMMITED BY YOUTH

AGES 4 - 9

Target Areas	No. of Contacts	% of City Total Contacts Ages 4-9	% of City Population Age 4-9 Living in Target Areas
North Target	33	19.53%	5.45%
South Target	24	14.20%	5.42%
BOTH TARGET AREAS	57	33.73%	10.87%
CITY OF MPLS.	169	100.00%	--

NOTE: Population estimates for 1963 projected from 1960 Census data. Adjustment made for Tract 42 (North Target) based on YDP survey.

SOURCE: Crime Prevention Bureau, Minneapolis Police Department.

TABLE II - 11

TYPE OF OFFENSE COMMITTED BY TARGET AREA AND MINNEAPOLIS YOUTH

1955 - 1960

TYPE OF OFFENSE	PERCENT OF ALL CONTACTS					
	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	Target	City	Target	City	Target	City
Against persons	5.8	4.2	4.8	1.7	5.6	3.7
Against property	62.7	58.3	38.0	32.1	57.0	52.8
Disorderly Conduct	22.3	26.4	33.5	29.6	24.9	27.0
Escape	3.8	3.7	16.1	28.2	6.6	8.9
Miscellaneous	5.5	7.3	7.6	8.5	5.9	7.6
TOTAL	100.1%	99.9%	100.0%	100.1%	100.0%	100.0%
NO. OF CONTACTS	1797	14,745	540	3907	2337	18,652

OFFENSES AGAINST PERSONS:
assault
homicide
robbery
larceny from a person

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY:
burglary of a business
burglary of a dwelling
forgery and fraud buying
larceny from an auto
larceny of a bike

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY: (Contd.)
larceny from a business
larceny from a dwelling
receiving stolen property
tampering
trespassing
vandalism

ESCAPE:
absenting
transients

DISORDERLY CONDUCT:
contributing
curfew
disorderly conduct
domestic
drinking
weapons
narcotics

MISCELLANEOUS:
miscellaneous
suspicion

SOURCE: Data supplied to the Community Health and Welfare Council by The Crime Prevention Bureau.

TABLE II - 12

ESTIMATED POPULATION GROWTH OF YOUTH IN PRIME DELINQUENCY
AGES: 10 - 17

		1960	1964*	1970*	% Increase 1970/1960
NORTH TARGET	Male	983	1303	1744	77%
	Female	935	1232	1622	73%
	TOTAL	1918	2535	3366	75%
SOUTH TARGET	Male	974	1179	1901	95%
	Female	986	1069	1842	87%
	TOTAL	1960	2248	3743	91%
BOTH TARGET AREAS	Male	1957	2482	3645	86%
	Female	1921	2301	3464	80%
	TOTAL	3878	4783	7109	83%
CITY OF MPLS.	Male	26,377	29,639	35,168	33%
	Female	26,796	29,383	34,132	27%
	TOTAL	53,173	59,022	69,300	30%

* Straight line estimates from 1960 Census data. Correction factor applied for Census Tract 42 in North Target Area. Migration not taken into account.

SOURCE: U. S. Census, 1960.